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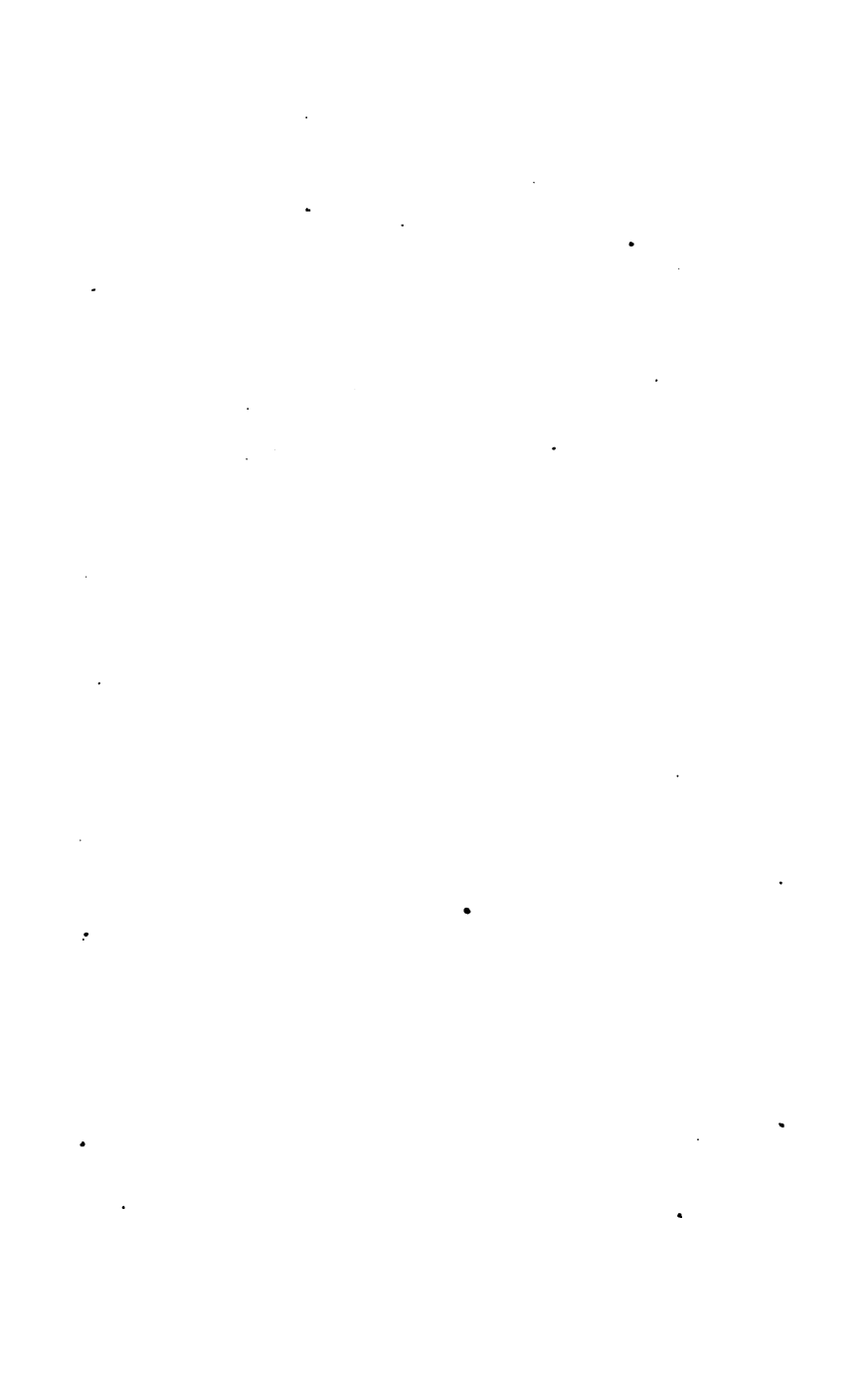
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PART I
—
THE
CABINET OF PORTRAITS
With Biographical Sketches,
BY ROBERT SCOTT, Esq.

Author of the "History of the Reign of George III." &c.

* * * This Work may also be had in demy octavo, price 4s. and Prints in French Paper, in quarto, price 7s. each Part.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY J. ROBINS AND CO., IVY-LANE, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

Price half a Crown.



210. m. 216.



PREFACE.

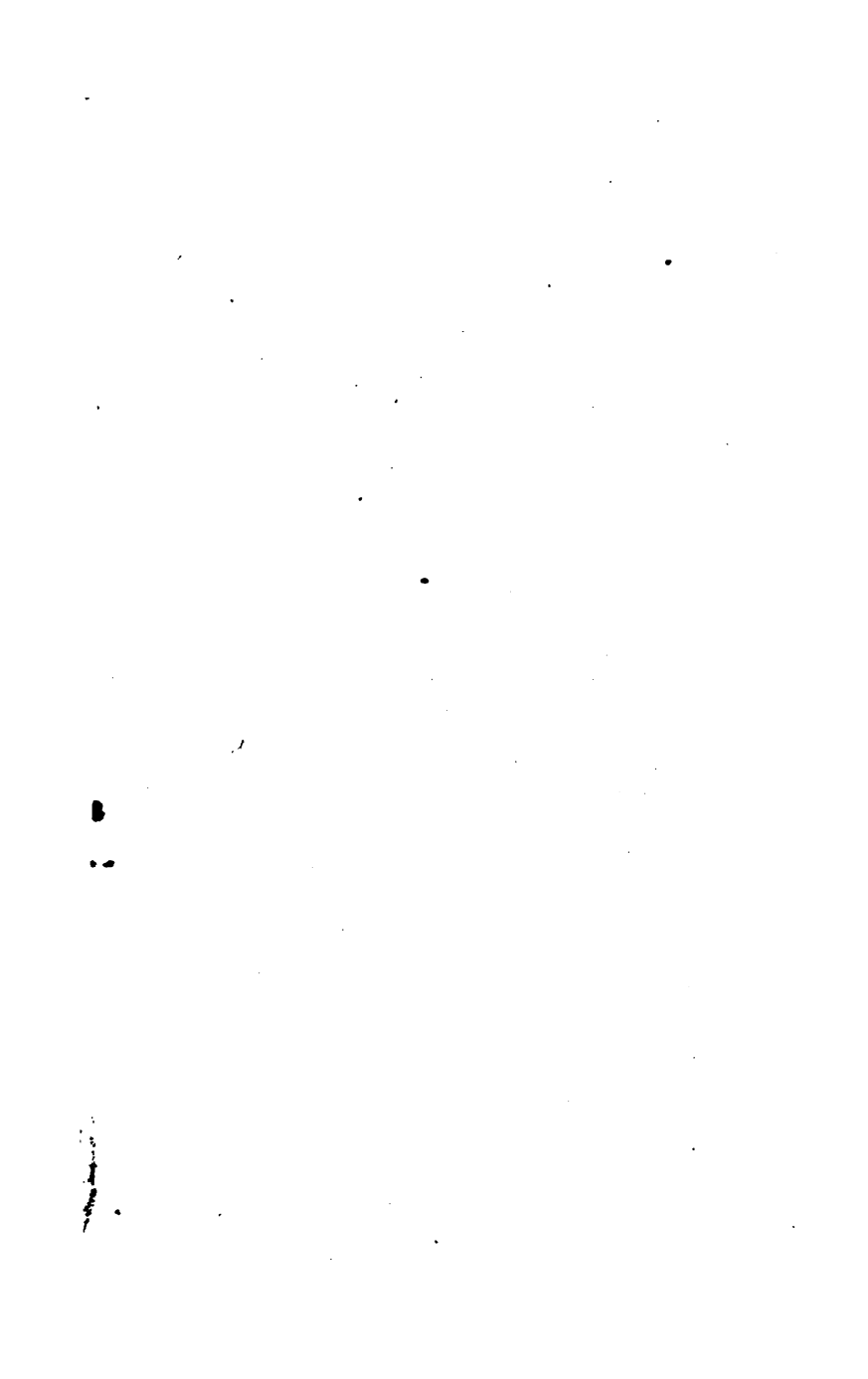
PORTRAIT-COLLECTING has long been one of the favourite pursuits of a very numerous class of the polished and well-informed circles of society, among whom it has been a matter of regret that no attempt was ever made to produce any uniform series, at once combining fidelity and elegance with moderateness of price. To supply this chasm is the object of the Cabinet of Portraits, which is designed to comprehend the most distinguished characters of every denomination, and of every age and nation. That the work shall be in all respects worthy the patronage of the most scrupulous connoisseur, the greatest attention will be paid to the authenticity of the Pictures engraved from, as well as to the execution of the Plates, which will only be intrusted to artists of acknowledged eminence.

On the utility of the study of Biography, and the advantage which that study must receive from the pleasing accompaniment of correctly-delineated Portraits, it would be quite superfluous, in this enlightened age, to expatiate. Its characters and incidents being not only agreeable to nature, but strictly true, the superiority of this species of history over works of fiction

PREFACE.

cannot be questioned. The actions of our fellow-men can never be devoid of precept as well as amusement. The warrior may inspire us with courage, the philanthropist with charity, the scholar with emulation, and the despot with an abhorrence of vice : a moral may be drawn from all ; and this study, so eminently calculated to assist in forming a noble and susceptible mind, cannot be more effectively promoted than by placing before the sight an accurate resemblance of those persons whose actions or acquirements have excited the admiration of mankind.

Through the medium of the graver the world is furnished with one of the most immutable means of perpetuating the fame of celebrated individuals that human power has hitherto been, and in all probability ever will be, able to invent. The painting may decay, the monument may crumble into dust, but the engraving is destined to remain to the end of time.





THE
LIFE OF
JOHN RUSSELL, ESQ.
BY
JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.
OF THE BARR.

ROBERT BURNS.

THIS celebrated poet was born the 29th of January, 1759, about two miles from the town of Ayr, in Scotland, in a small house which was built by his father's own hands a short time before his marriage with Agnes Brown, in December, 1757, the first offspring of which was Robert, the subject of this sketch.

In his sixth year Robert was sent to school at Alloway Miln, about a mile distant from his home, where he made considerable progress in reading and writing, and at the age of thirteen or fourteen was sent to the parish school of Dalrymple, where he became proficient in English grammar, and gained some knowledge of French. But his studies were rendered irregular by the necessity of assisting in the farm, which, in spite of his father's industry and frugality, involved the family in great distress.

Between his fifteenth and sixteenth years Burns himself says he first "committed the sin of rhyme," by composing a song to a female, who was his companion in the toils of the field. From this time till his father's death in 1784 he made no considerable literary improvement. Being very awkward in his person, he sought to remedy it by attending a country dancing-master, in direct opposition to his father's advice: this caused a disagreement between them, to which he attributed in a great measure the subsequent dissipation of his habits. In his twenty-third year he entered into partnership with a flax-dresser; but, while the partners were carousing, the shop took fire, and the poet was left without a sixpence. After his father's death he took a farm in conjunction with his brother, in the hope of providing for the destitute family, but in this they failed. During this period he formed an unfortunate connexion with a young woman, the consequence of which induced

BURNS.

him to give her an acknowledgment of private marriage : this, however, her parents prevailed on her to relinquish. Driven to the verge of ruin, he resolved on going to Jamaica, to raise money for which he published a volume of *Poems* at Kilmarnock, in 1786, which produced him nearly 20*l.* when his projected voyage was abandoned, by receiving a letter from Dr. Blacklock, who, charmed with the genius displayed in his poems, invited him to Edinburgh, and encouraged him in a new edition of them. Here he found himself introduced to men of literature, rank, and taste, and he became the object of universal admiration.

Having gained 500*l.* by the sale of his poems, he took the farm of Ellisland, six miles above Dumfries, in the year 1788, previously to which he had married the young woman before mentioned. Shortly after this he was appointed to a place in the Excise, and at the end of 1791 he quitted his farm, and removed to a small house at Dumfries. In 1792 he engaged to give his aid to a work entitled *A Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs*, in which the chief of his songs appeared, and for which, from motives understood only to himself, he refused any remuneration. At Dumfries he sunk into a habit of drinking, and kept the worst company, to which his situation as exciseman in some degree contributed. These irregularities hastened his dissolution, which took place on the 21st of July, 1796. He left a wife and four children, and was buried with military honours. So great is the estimation in which he is held by his countrymen that they have erected a very handsome mausoleum to his memory. After his decease his works were published in four volumes, octavo, edited by Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, for the benefit of his family, who cleared about 1000*l.* by its sale.





PETER CORNET.

Painted by G. S. Brown. — Engraved by T. Thomson.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London. Jan^y 1823.

PETER CORNEILLE.

THIS celebrated French dramatist was born at Rouen, in Normandy, the 6th of June, 1606. He was brought up to the bar, but advocated only one cause, and accepted a kind of sinecure place as Advocate-general at the marble table of the parliament of Rouen. An affair of gallantry gave him the idea of writing his first comedy, called *Mélite*. At that time the French drama was extremely low ; their Tragedy was languid, and their Comedy still worse. Unconscious of his superiority, he was surprised at the success of his first dramatic attempt, and, proceeding to Paris, produced five or six other successful pieces, which, if not equal to what he afterwards wrote, were very superior to any that the French nation had previously known.

His next piece was the tragedy of *Medea*, imitated in part from Seneca. In 1637 the tragedy of *The Cid* made its appearance, and, although its principal beauties were borrowed from the Spanish theatre, still it raised his reputation to the highest pitch, and drew forth the envy of all the French wits. Even Cardinal Richelieu, who had settled a pension upon the poet, was jealous of his popularity, and is supposed to have been instrumental in causing the French Academy to publish their " Sentiments upon the Tragi-comedy of the Cid : " in which, however, if they censured it in some places, they did not scruple to praise it very highly in others.

To support the fame which he had so justly earned, Corneille produced successively the beautiful tragedies of the *Horatii*, *Cinna*, *Polyeucte*, *Pompée*, and *Rodogune*, and, in 1647, was chosen a member of the French Academy. After *Rodogune* he wrote five more tragedies, which were not so well received ; and the bad success of his *Pertharites* is said to have made him relinquish the drama for



CORNEILLE.

some time : others affirm that it was from the disgust he felt at the cabals of his petty rivals. After this he employed himself in translating *the Imitation of Jesus Christ*, by *Thomas à Kempis*, into French verse, a task which he performed very ably. After a lapse of time, however, his genius resumed its former bent, and he produced four tragedies more, which were very deficient in vigour and beauty, compared to his earlier productions. He died on the 1st of October, 1684, in the 79th year of his age, and left no fortune to his descendants. His works have been frequently reprinted : they consist of nine comedies, twenty-two tragedies, and some smaller poems. The best edition is with notes by Voltaire.

Corneille was, it is said, of a devout and melancholy cast, and spoke very little in company, even upon subjects which he perfectly understood. He was an honest and worthy man, not very dexterous in making his court to the great, which was, perhaps, the chief reason why he never drew any considerable advantage from his productions beyond their vast reputation. Racine, in a speech made to the French Academy in 1685, after reverting to the sudden reformation of the French stage by Corneille, said, "This man possessed at once all those extraordinary talents which form a great poet ; art, force, judgment, and wit. Nor can any one sufficiently admire the greatness of his sentiments, the skill he shows in the economy of his subjects, his masterly way of moving the passions, the dignity, and, at the same time, the vast variety, of his characters."





GEORGE SHAW, M.D., F.R.S.

Painted by Russell, R.A. Engraved by Webster.

by J. Robins & Co. London, Jan^y 11. 1823.

GEORGE SHAW, M. D

THIS eminent naturalist was born the 16th of December, 1751, at Burton, in Buckinghamshire, of which place his father, the Reverend Timothy Shaw, was Vicar. At an early age he evinced a great propensity to study; and, having been educated by his father till his fourteenth year, he was then entered at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in 1769 was admitted to the degree of B. A. and in May, 1772, to that of M. A. In 1774, having taken orders, he was ordained Deacon, and for some time assisted his father in his clerical duties. This, however, not being congenial to his mind, he went to Edinburgh, and studied physic for three years, when he returned to Oxford, and was appointed Deputy Botanical Professor. On the death of Dr. Sibthorp he would have been appointed to the professorship, had not a statute been found which prohibits a person in orders from filling that office. In 1787, having removed from Magdalen Hall to Magdalen College, he was admitted to the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, and removed to London, where he practised as a physician. Shortly after this a society was established for advancing the study of natural history, under the denomination of the Linnæan Society, to which Dr. (since Sir James) Smith was elected president, and Dr. Shaw was nominated one of the vice-presidents. To the Transactions of this Society Dr. Shaw contributed the following papers:—*Description of the Stylephorus Cordatus*; *Description of the Cancer Stagnalis*; *Remarks on the Scolopendra Electrica and Scolopendra Subterranea*; *A Note to Mr. Kirby's Description of the new Species of Hirudo*; *Account of a minute Ichneumon*; *Description of the Species of Mycteria*; *Description of the Mus Bursarius, and Tabularia Magnifica*.

At this time Dr. Shaw delivered a course of very attractive lectures at the Leverian Museum, and in 1789

SHAW.

began to publish *The Naturalist's Miscellany*, which continued to his decease, when 286 monthly parts had appeared; to conclude which an index was afterwards added: the work consists of 1064 plates, with descriptions in Latin and English. In this year Dr. Shaw was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1790 he projected a work, entitled *Speculum Linnæum; or, Linnæan Zoology*, of which only one number appeared. In 1791 he was appointed Assistant Keeper of Natural History in the British Museum, when he quitted the duties of physician, and devoted himself entirely to researches in natural science. Between the years 1792—1796 appeared *Musæi Leveriani, explicatio Anglica et Latina, opera et studio Georgii Shaw, M. D. F. R. S. adduntur figuræ elegantur sculptæ et coloratæ. Impensis Jacobi Parkinson*. In 1794 Dr. Shaw published a splendid work, *The Zoology of New Holland*. His next production was entitled *Cimelia Physica; Figures of rare and curious Quadrupeds, Birds, &c. together with several most elegant Plants, engraved and coloured from the Subjects themselves, with Descriptions by George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S.*

In 1800 Dr. Shaw commenced his great work, entitled *General Zoology*, of which eight volumes appeared during his life time, and a ninth was left ready for the press. It began with quadrupeds, and had proceeded through fishes, amphibia, insects, and part of the birds: the remainder of the work has been confided to other hands. In 1806 and the following year the Doctor delivered a course of Zoological Lectures, which were published in 1809, in two volumes. In 1807, on the demise of Dr. Gray, he was appointed Keeper of Natural History in the British Museum. In 1809 an abridgment of the Transactions of the Royal Society was commenced, in which Dr. Shaw abridged 1500 distinct articles of natural history. On the 22d of July, 1813, he closed his useful life, in the 62d year of his age.





THOMAS SHERLOCK, D.D.

BISHOP OF LONDON.

Printed by Vanloo. Engraved by P. Freeman.

Published by J. Robins & C^o London. Jan^y 1. 1823.

THOMAS SHERLOCK, D. D.

THIS distinguished Prelate, the son of Dr. William Sherlock, was born in London, in 1678. Having received a classical education at Eton, he removed from thence to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, about the year 1693, and in process of time became a Fellow of that society. Having entered into holy orders, he succeeded his father, as Master of the Temple, upon his resignation, in 1704. In 1707 he became Doctor of Divinity; in 1714 Master of Catherine Hall; and, in 1726, Dean of Chichester.

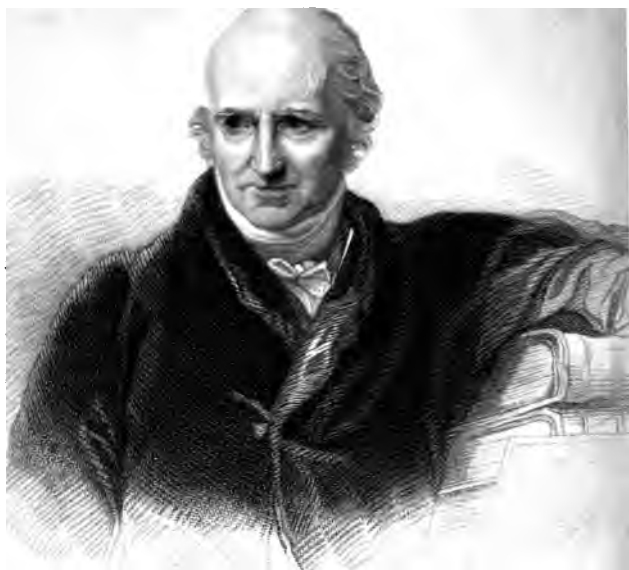
Dr. Sherlock's first literary production appeared in 1718, entitled *A Vindication of the Corporation and Test Acts, in Answer to the Bishop of Bangor's Reasons for the Repeal of them. To which is added a Second Part, concerning the Religion of Oaths.* This, being replied to by the Bishop, caused a rejoinder from the Dean, called *The true Meaning and Intention of the Corporation and Test Acts asserted.* A freethinker, of the name of Collins, having occasioned a controversy with several divines on the subject of prophecy, Dr. Sherlock took that opportunity of delivering six discourses applicable to the purpose, at the Temple Church, in 1724. These were afterwards published in one volume, under the title of *The Use and Intent of Prophecy in the several Ages of the World.*

In 1728 Dr. Sherlock was preferred to the see of Bangor, in which he succeeded his antagonist Hoadley, as he did in 1738 in that of Salisbury. He took an active part in the debates of the House of Lords, and always supported the interests of the state and the church. In Parliament he was considered as a great authority in ecclesiastical law, and often led the judgment of the House; and such at length was the estimation of his episcopal character, that upon the death of Archbishop Potter, in 1747, he was

SHERLOCK.

offered the archbishopric of Canterbury, which he declined on account of ill health; but, afterwards recovering, he succeeded Bishop Gibson in the see of London, in 1749. On occasion of the earthquakes in 1750, he published an excellent *Pastoral Letter to the Clergy and Inhabitants of London and Westminster*, of which it is said upwards of one hundred thousand were sold. In 1753 he resigned the Mastership of the Temple, and soon after nearly lost the use of his limbs and speech, but still retained the vigour of his understanding. Under this weak state of body he laid many years, during which he revised and corrected a volume of sermons, which was followed by four other volumes, which are held in high estimation. On the 18th of July, 1761, he closed this life in the 84th year of his age, leaving property to the amount of about 150,000*l*.

From a sermon preached at the Temple church by Dr. Nicholl, on occasion of the death of Bishop Sherlock, we learn that he gave large sums of money to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons, to several of the hospitals, and to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and, at the instance of the said society, printed at his own charge two thousand sets of his discourses, at a very considerable expense, for distribution among the people in all the islands and colonies in America; and at his death he gave the whole of his valuable library to Catherine Hall, Cambridge, to which he had given frequent donations for the founding a liabrarian's place, and a scholarship.



BENJAMIN WEST, P.R.A..

Painted by G. B. Hurler. Engraved by H. Meyer.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London, Jan^y 1. 1823.



BENJAMIN WEST, R. A.

THIS eminent artist, the youngest son of John West, a Quaker, was born the 10th of October, 1738, at Springfield, in the state of Pennsylvania, North America. His father was of a respectable family, and lived at West Clandon, in Buckinghamshire, from whence he emigrated to America in the year 1714, where he married, and resided till his return to England in 1764.

Mr. West discovered talents for painting at a very early age. In June, 1745, being left to take care of one of his sister's children, who was asleep in a cradle, he took a piece of paper, and with red and black ink delineated so correct a portrait of the infant, that his mother, on her return, seeing the paper, exclaimed, " I declare he has made a likeness of little Sally !" This was the first indication of that genius which he afterwards exemplified in so eminent a degree. While at school he continued with unabated ardour to cultivate his favourite art, and in his sixteenth year commenced professional practice. Ambitious of greater exertions than his own country could possibly afford, he resolved on visiting Italy, where he arrived in 1760. Here he studied with indefatigable assiduity ; and such was the esteem in which he was there held, that he was elected a member of the Academies of Florence, Bologna, and Parma. After more than three years' residence in various parts of Italy, he resolved on visiting England, where he arrived in August, 1763.

Mr. West had not been long in this country before his transcendent genius attracted the admiration of the public ; and, finding his friends and fame rapidly increasing, he abandoned all idea of returning to America, and wrote to his father, expressive of his determination, requesting him, at the same time, to accompany a Miss Shewell to this country, with whom he had formed a connexion during

WEST.

his residence in Philadelphia. In 1764 they accordingly arrived, and shortly after Mr. West was married to the object of his early affections.

In 1765 the Incorporated Society of Arts was formed in Spring-gardens, and Mr. West was chosen one of its directors. In 1767 he was recommended to the notice of his Majesty by Archbishop Drummond, for whom West had painted a picture of *Agrippina landing at Brundisium with the Ashes of Germanicus*, with which the King was so much pleased, that he immediately employed him to execute the picture of *Regulus*. The following year, on the establishment of the Royal Academy, Mr. West was named by his Majesty one of its first members; and in 1792, on the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he was elected President. In 1772 he was appointed Historical Painter to the King, and in 1790 Surveyor of the Royal Pictures.

In 1802 Mr. West visited Paris, where he was waited on by a deputation from the National Institute, and invited to a magnificent banquet: he was also furnished with apartments in the Louvre by desire of Napoleon. In 1805 the British Institution was founded, agreeably to his recommendation; and in 1818 he was summoned to attend the committee appointed by Parliament to examine the Elgin marbles, on which occasion he displayed his abilities to great advantage. In 1818 *Death on the Pale Horse* was exhibited, and excited universal attention: this and *Christ Rejected* are considered his most masterly productions.

Towards the close of 1819 he was compelled to relinquish his usual avocations, in consequence of extreme indolence, in which state he continued to linger, without any particular bodily disease, until the 11th of March, 1820, when he died with the utmost composure, in the 82d year of his age. His remains were honoured by a public funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral, where his coffin was placed in a vault close by those of Wren, Reynolds, Opie, and Barry.



PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D.D.

Painted by Solli—Engraved by R. Cooper.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London. March 1788.

PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D. D.

THIS eminent divine was the son of Daniel Doddridge, an oilman in London, where he was born on the 26th of June, 1702. At the age of thirteen he became an orphan, and shortly afterwards lost the whole of his property, through the mismanagement of the person to whose care it was intrusted. In these circumstances Dr. Samuel Clark took him into his own house, and furnished him with the means of continuing his classical studies. The Duchess of Bedford, his uncle being then steward to that noble family, made him an offer of patronage, on condition of his being brought up to the Church of England; this proposition, however, he declined. In 1719 he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. John Jennings, who kept an academy at Kilworth, in Leicestershire. Here our author first preached to a small congregation, and on Mr. Jennings's death succeeded to the care of his academy; soon after which he was chosen minister by a large congregation of Dissenters at Northampton, to which town he removed his academy.

During the course of his active life Dr. Doddridge produced a variety of works, which have established his literary reputation. In 1730 he published *Free Thoughts on the most profitable Means of reviving the Dissenting Interest*, in which he displayed much candour and pleasantry; in 1732 a volume of *Sermons on the Education of Children*; and in 1735 a volume of *Sermons to Young Men*, both of which have gone through many editions. In 1736 the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the same year he produced *Ten Sermons on the Power and Grace of Christ, and the Evidences of his Glorious Gospel*. In 1739 appeared the first volume of his most important work, *The Family Expositor; or, a Paraphrase and Version of the New Testament*,

DODDRIDGE.

with *Critical Notes, and a Practical Improvement of each Section*. The second volume made its appearance in 1740. In 1741 he published a volume of *Practical Discourses upon Regeneration*. In 1742 and 1743 *Three Letters to the Author of a Treatise entitled 'Christianity not founded on Argument.'* In 1743 *The Principles of the Christian Religion, in easy verse, for the use of children and youth;* and *The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*. Such is the universal celebrity of the latter work, that it has been translated into all the principal foreign languages. In 1747 he published *Some Remarkable Passages in the Life of the Hon. Col. James Gardiner*, and in 1748 the third volume of *The Family Expositor*; also the *Expository Works, and other Remains, of Archbishop Leighton*, which were revised by Dr. Doddridge; and, together with his translation of the Archbishop's *Latin Prelections*, were published in two volumes. The last work that appeared during his lifetime was a *Plain and Serious Address to the Master of a Family, on the important Subject of Family Religion*.

A pulmonary complaint having brought on a consumption, Dr. Doddridge was advised to try the Bristol waters; but these proving ineffectual, he was persuaded to take a voyage to Lisbon: his case, however, was hopeless, and he died on the 25th of October, 1751. His remains were interred in the burying-ground belonging to the British factory at Lisbon, and a monument was erected to his memory in his chapel at Northampton. At this time three volumes of his great work, *The Family Expositor*, were left unpublished. He had, however, finished the copy of the whole, so that in 1754 the fourth volume was published by Mr. Orton, and the fifth and sixth in 1756. In 1755 Mr. Orton published a collection of Dr. Doddridge's *Hymns founded on various Texts in the Holy Scriptures*. The last work that appeared of Dr. Doddridge's was a *Course of Lectures on the principal Subjects of Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity*.





JOSEPH ADDISON.

Painted by Sir L. Kneller. Engraved by J. Hopwood.

Published by J. Robins & Co London. April 1. 1823.



JOSEPH ADDISON.

THIS elegant writer, the son of Archdeacon Addison, was born at Milston, in Wiltshire, on the 1st of May, 1672. In his fifteenth year he was entered at Queen's College, Oxford, and, after about two years' diligent study, he was elected into Magdalen College, where he took the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. He early distinguished himself by the elegance of his Latin pieces, but it was not until his twenty-second year that he attempted English; at which time he addressed a *Copy of Verses to Mr. Dryden*. This was soon followed by a *Translation of the Fourth Georgic of Virgil*. He likewise wrote the *Essay upon the Georgics* prefixed to Mr. Dryden's translation. About this time he produced several other pieces. In 1695 he wrote a poem on one of the campaigns of King William, which he addressed to Sir John Somers, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, who used his influence in obtaining a pension for the poet of 300*l.* per annum, with which he commenced his tour through France and Italy, in the 28th year of his age. In 1701 he wrote a *Poetical Epistle from Italy to the Earl of Halifax*. In 1702 he was appointed Secretary from King William to attend Prince Eugene, who then commanded in Italy; but the king's death put an end to this, as well as to his pension, and he returned home in 1703, poor and dejected. In this state he remained until the following year, when he celebrated the battle of Blenheim, in the poem of *The Campaign*, with such success that it procured his appointment as a Commissioner of Appeals.

In 1705 he attended Lord Halifax to Hanover, and the ensuing year was made Under Secretary of State. Some time after this, at the solicitation of some friends, he wrote the opera of *Rosamond*, which, though unsuccessful on the stage, contains some good poetry. In 1709 he became

ADDISON.

Secretary to the Marquis of Wharton, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Whilst in that kingdom he discovered his friend Steele to be the author of the *Tatler*, and he afterwards very considerably assisted in carrying on that paper, which was followed by the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, in both of which Addison furnished great part of the most admired papers.

In 1713 appeared his celebrated tragedy of *Cato*, which has been translated into various languages, and which Queen Anne requested might be dedicated to her. This compliment, however, being designed elsewhere, he found himself obliged to publish it without any dedication whatever. He afterwards formed the design of a tragedy on the death of Socrates, and also of an English Dictionary, after the manner of the Italian Dictionary, Della Crusca; but business prevented his accomplishing either of these tasks.

On the death of Queen Anne he was appointed Secretary to the Lords Justices; and in 1714 was a second time made Secretary for the Affairs of Ireland. In 1715 he commenced his political paper of *The Freeholder*, and in 1717 he was appointed Secretary of State by King George the First. The return of an asthmatic indisposition, however, with which he had before been afflicted, obliged him to resign his office, and, after a long and painful illness, this great man died at Holland House, near Kensington, on the 17th of June, 1719. He left one daughter by the Countess of Warwick and Holland, to whom he was married in 1716.

After his death Mr. Tickell published his works, in four volumes quarto, in which appeared, for the first time, the *Dissertation on Medals*, which, however, had been begun in 1702, at Vienna. He was also the author of a work *On the Evidences of the Christian Religion*, and, on the authority of Steele, of *The Drummer*, a comedy. He also wrote a variety of other pieces, both in prose and verse.





SIR JUDYTH GORE.
 LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

Engraved by W. B. Smith, after the original.

Printed by W. B. Smith, & Co. at the Press of the Court.

SIR EDWARD COKE.

THIS distinguished lawyer, the son of Robert Coke, Esq. was born in the year 1551, at Mileham, in Norfolk. Having completed his education at Cambridge, he removed to Clifford's Inn, London, and the following year was entered a student of the Inner Temple. Here he studied six years, when he was called to the bar, which in those days was considered very early. The first cause he moved in the King's Bench was in 1578; about which time he was appointed Reader of Lyon's Inn, where he lectured three years with great success.

Having married Bridget, the daughter of John Paston, Esq. of Huntingfield, with a portion of thirty thousand pounds, he became allied to several noble families, and preferments flowed in upon him apace. The cities of Coventry and Norwich chose him their Recorder, the county of Norfolk one of their Knights in Parliament, and the House of Commons their Speaker, in the 35th year of Queen Elizabeth. In 1592 he was appointed Solicitor General, and in the following year Attorney General. Having lost his wife, by whom he had ten children, he married in 1598 the widow of Sir William Hatton, and daughter of Lord Burleigh, afterwards Earl of Exeter. In 1603 he was knighted by King James I. and at the close of the same year, on the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, he incurred the displeasure of the people by his inveteracy against that unfortunate gentleman.

On the 27th of June, 1606, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; on the 25th of October, 1613, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and on the 4th of November was sworn of the Privy Council. In 1615, on the trial of the murderers of Sir Thomas Overbury, Sir Edward Coke expressed a suspicion that Sir Thomas had been poisoned, to prevent a discovery of another crime of the same nature,

committed upon one whom he termed a 'sweet Prince,' which was understood to mean Prince Henry. This made him unpopular at Court, which was increased by a dispute with King James, relating to his power of granting commendams. He also entered into a contest with the Lord Chancellor Egerton, in which the Chief Justice was rebuked by the King. At length he was brought upon his knees before the Council at Whitehall, on the 26th of June, 1616, where several charges were brought against him by the Solicitor General, and on the 30th of June he was sequestered from the Council-table and the office of Lord Chief Justice. On the 3d of October he was forbid Westminster Hall, and in November was removed from his post in the King's Bench. In 1617, however, he was readmitted to the Privy Council, and employed in several commissions. Notwithstanding this, in 1621 he maintained in the House of Commons that no proclamation is of any force against the Parliament, which so exasperated the King, that he was removed from the Council-table, committed to the Tower, and his papers seized. Upon the calling of a new Parliament in 1625, the Court party, to prevent his being elected a member, got him appointed Sheriff of Buckinghamshire. To avoid the office, however, he drew up exceptions against the oath of a Sheriff, but was obliged to undertake it.

In 1628 he exerted himself in Parliament with great zeal, for the redress of grievances, and against the Duke of Buckingham. His attachment to the liberties of the subject exposed him to the constant resentment of the Court; and, even while on his death-bed, an order of council was issued for seizing his papers and last will. On the 3d of September, 1634, he died at Stoke Poges, in the 83d year of his age, and was interred at Tittleshal, in Norfolk.

He published a variety of professional works, the most important of which are his *Reports* and his *Institutes*, including the *Commentary on Littleton*.



EDWARD SACKVILLE.

EARL OF DORSET.

Painted by Van Dyke—Engraved by J. G. Cooper.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London, Feb. 1823.

EDWARD SACKVILLE,

EARL OF DORSET.

THIS nobleman was born in the year 1590, and was the third son of Robert, Earl of Dorset, by Margaret, only daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; and grandson of Thomas, Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth and King James. He received his education in Christ Church, Oxford, from whence he travelled into foreign countries, and while at Antwerp, in 1613, unfortunately quarreled with Lord Bruce, which caused a duel, wherein he killed his antagonist. They had previously been on terms of the strictest friendship, and, in the national quarrel at Croydon horse-races a year or two before, Mr. Sackville was the only Englishman who went over to the Scots' side, which he did out of pure affection to Lord Bruce.

At the creation of Charles, Prince of Wales, on the 3d of November, 1616, he was made a Knight of the Bath: and having been elected one of the Knights for the county of Sussex, to the Parliaments held in the reign of King James the First, became a leading member in the House of Commons. In 1620 he was one of the principal commanders of the forces sent to assist Frederick, King of Bohemia; and in 1621 succeeded Lord Herbert of Cheshire, as Ambassador to the French king; and upon his return was sworn of the Privy-council to King James I.

On the death of his brother Richard, Earl of Dorset, the 28th of March, 1624, he succeeded to the title and estates, at which time he was at Florence, from whence he immediately returned; and on the 15th of May, 1625, was elected Knight of the Garter, and afterwards made Lord Chamberlain to the Queen of King Charles I. In 1632 he was one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and in 1640 was appointed one of the Regents during the King's absence in Scotland, as well as being in the commission for passing bills of Parliament. As Lord Lieutenant of

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Middlesex, he ordered the Train Bands to fire on a mob which had collected to insult the Bishops on their way to the House of Lords, where a bill against them was pending. This conduct was strongly censured by the House of Commons.

The Earl was firmly attached to King Charles I. and was one of the witnesses who, on the 15th of June, 1642, signed the declaration of his Majesty's abhorring all idea of making war upon the Parliament. The King afterwards sent him, with the Earl of Southampton and Sir John Culpepper, to the two Houses with a message for peace. He supplied the King with money, and, at the battle of Edge-hill, behaved with great bravery, leading on the troops that recaptured the royal standard, which the enemy had taken. He was afterwards appointed Lord Chamberlain of the Household, in lieu of the Earl of Essex, and took every means to restore peace between the King and the Parliament. In conjunction with some other Peers at Oxford, he drew up a letter to the Earl of Essex, inviting him to use his interest to obtain peace. After the King had placed himself under the Scots' army, the Earl, with others of the Council, signed the capitulation for the surrender of Oxford, June 20, 1646; and when the King was delivered to the English army, and brought to Hampton Court, his Lordship, with five other noblemen, repaired thither in October, 1647, intending to reside as his council; but the army declaring against it, they were obliged to leave his Majesty. After this his life was spent in retirement; and on the death of the King he was so deeply affected, that he never after went out of the house. He died on the 17th of July, 1652, and was buried at Withiam, in Sussex.

He was married to Mary, daughter of Sir George Curzon, of Croxall, in Derbyshire, by whom he had two sons, Richard and Edward, to the former of whom his honours and estates devolved.





SLAVE-TRADE IN THE EAST-INDIES.

Illustrated from the Collection of the British Museum.

Printed by J. Johnson & Co. London, 1823.

MADAME DE STAEL.

THIS astonishing woman, whose maiden name was Anne Louise Germaine Necker, was born at Paris in 1768. She was the daughter of the celebrated minister, Necker, and Susan Curchod, a Swiss, who was admired by Gibbon during his residence in that country.

Born of such parents, and her infant ideas associated with the intelligence of Marmontel, Diderot, Buffon, St. Lambert, Thomas, and all the learned men of Paris, who formed the circles of her mother, it is not surprising that her mind imbibed those principles which she so warmly advocated in all her writings. Her first publication consisted of three tales, and appeared in 1785. This was followed in 1786 by a comedy; *Sophie*; and in 1787 by two tragedies, *Jane Grey* and *Montmorency*. The first work, however, that stamped her reputation, was her *Letters on the Works and Character of J. J. Rousseau*. A short time previous to this, through the influence of her mother, she gave her hand, but not her heart, to the Baron of Stael-Holstein, the Swedish ambassador at Paris, by whom she had two sons and two daughters.

In 1790 Madame de Stael accompanied her father to his retirement at Copet, but, the year following, returned to Paris, and took an active part in the affairs of those eventful times. She formed intimacies with Talleyrand and Sieyes, La Fayette, Narbonne, Lameths, Barnave, Vergniaud, and other conspicuous characters in the Constituent, Legislative, and similar bodies. In 1793 she was compelled to fly with her husband to Copet, to evade the wrath of the revolutionists; but in 1795 returned to Paris, and published her *Thoughts on Peace, addressed to Mr. Pitt*. This year Legendre more than once denounced Madame

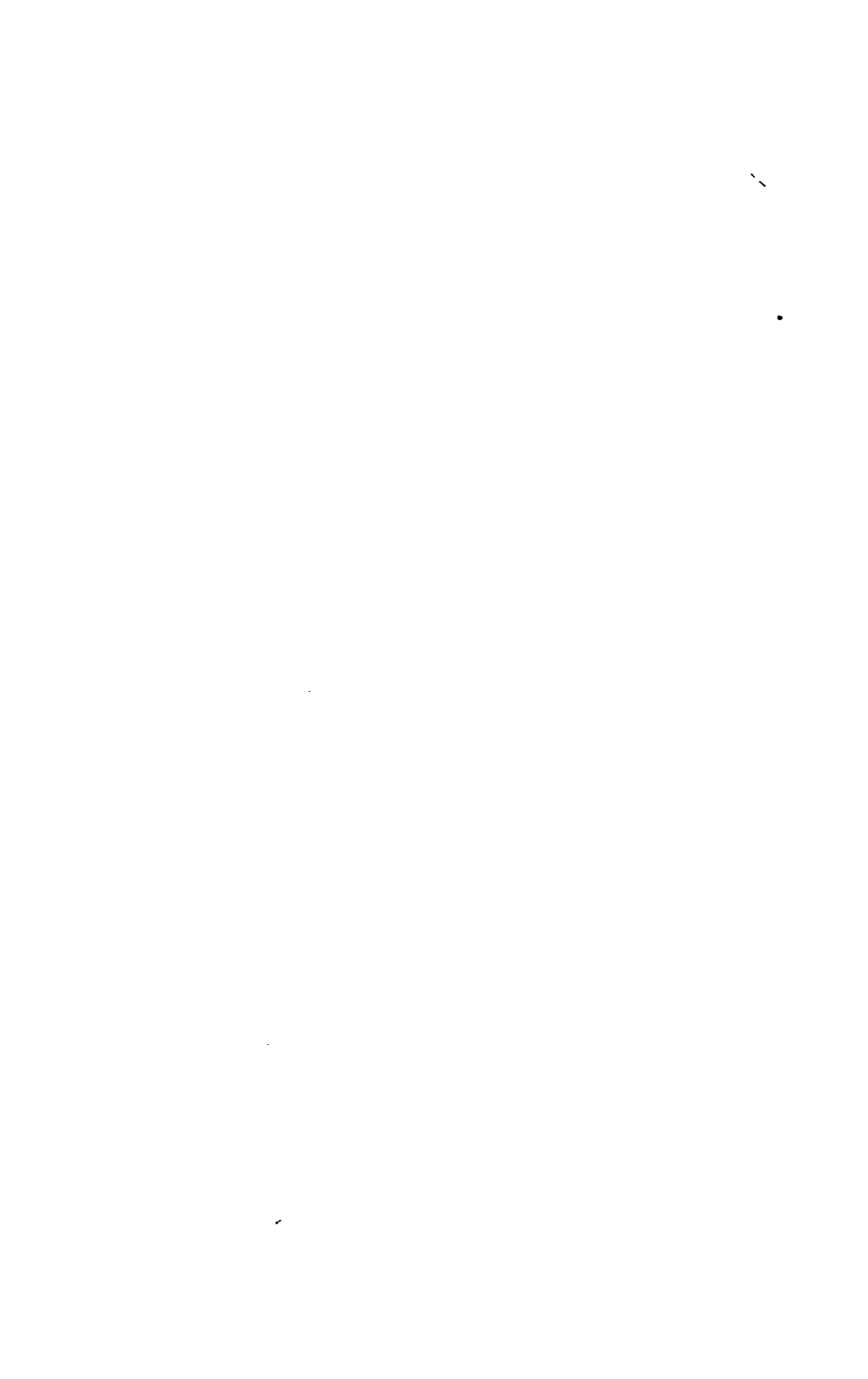
DE STAEL.

de Stael and her party, as directing the political intrigues of the day.

On the death of her mother she composed at Lausanne the first part of an essay *on the Influence of the Passions upon the Happiness of Individuals and Nations*. This appeared at Paris in 1796, and the second part the year following. In 1798 she produced a work *on the Influence of Revolutions upon Literature*, and a dramatic piece, entitled *The Secret Sentiment*. In 1802 appeared *Delphine*, a novel of great celebrity. In 1803 she was banished by Buonaparte to the distance of forty leagues from Paris; and on the death of her father, in the year following, appeared *Manuscripts of M. Necker, published by his Daughter, with a short Memoir of his Life*. To divert her mind from the loss of her father she travelled into Italy, and there collected materials for her celebrated work *Corinna, or Italy*. After the completion of this she repaired to Jena, and formed the plan of her work entitled *Germany*. This was printed at Paris, but, previous to publication, the whole impression was destroyed by order of Buonaparte; on which its author repaired to England, and printed it in both English and French.

On the restoration of Louis XVIII. Madame de Stael's long exile terminated, and she again resided in Paris, where her house became a rendezvous for the most celebrated literary and political characters of the time.

After a long illness, this eminent woman died on the 15th of July, 1817; some time previous to which she had the satisfaction to see her eldest daughter married to the Duc de Brogliè, a peer of France.





GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

Engraved by W. Smith, after De Witt.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London, July 1. 1823.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

THE father of English poetry, Chaucer, was born at London in 1328, and educated at Cambridge, where, at the age of eighteen, he wrote *The Court of Love*, and some other pieces. From Cambridge he removed to Oxford, where, after a considerable stay, he became, says Leland, "an acute logician, a smooth rhetorician, a pleasant poet, a grave philosopher, an ingenious mathematician, and a holy divine." He then visited the Continent, and, on his return, became a student of the Inner Temple. His accomplishments gained him the friendship of many persons of distinction, by whom he was introduced at Court, where he was successively appointed Page, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and Shield-bearer, to Edward III.

In this advantageous situation he spent his younger years in attendance on the Court, and for the most part living near it, when residing at Woodstock, in a square stone building, still called *Chaucer's House*. Among his patrons were John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and his Duchess, Blanche, by whose recommendation he married, in 1360, Philippa, daughter of Sir Payn Roxet. The King now employed our poet in public and more advantageous posts. In 1373 he was sent on a mission of importance, which he transacted with skill and fidelity, and, on his return, his Majesty granted him a pitcher of wine daily, in the port of London, to be delivered by the Butler of England. He was shortly afterwards made a Comptroller of the Customs, and by means of various grants grew exceedingly rich, his income being now nearly 1,000*l.* a year—a vast sum in those days, and one which might well enable him to live, as he says he did, "with dignity in office and hospitality among his friends."

It was in this easy and felicitous situation that he produced his most humorous tales: his satires, however,

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against the priests, which he wrote to please his early patron, the Duke of Lancaster, who favored the cause of Wickliffe, threw a cloud over this meridian blaze, and, becoming entangled in the Duke's ambitious designs, he was at length, like his noble patron, obliged to quit the kingdom. His necessities, however, forcing him to return, he was discovered, and committed to prison; but, on making some confessions, which brought on him a heavy load of calumny, he was discharged.

These misfortunes occasioned his writing that excellent treatise, *The Testament of Love*, in imitation of "*Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*," and, retiring to Woodstock, he published his admirable *Treatise on the Astrolabe*, and revised and corrected his other writings. The Duke of Lancaster's return to favour, and his marrying the sister of Chaucer's wife, could not induce our poet again to embark on the tempestuous sea of politics, though he became thus allied to royalty; but, being now near seventy, he removed to Dunnington Castle, near Newbury, where he spent the last two years of his life.

He had not long enjoyed this retirement, when, in 1399, the Duke of Lancaster died, soon after which that revolution happened in England wherein Richard II. was deposed, and the Duke's son, Henry IV. assumed the crown. The new monarch bestowed several marks of favour on Chaucer; but the fatigue of Court attendance was now too much for him, and, falling sick at London, he ended his days with a calm and Christian resignation, as appears from his song, *Flie from the prese, &c.* which he wrote in his last hours. He died on the 25th of October, 1400, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Johnson observes that Chaucer was the first English poet who wrote poetically; and Dryden holds him in the same degree of veneration as the Grecians held Homer, or the Romans Virgil.





ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D.

Printed by Stanlinson—Engraved by R Cooper.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London, July 1, 1823.

ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D. F. R. S.

ERASMUS DARWIN, the son of Robert Darwin, a gentleman-of property at Elston, near Newark-upon-Trent, was born December the 12th, 1731, and received his education at Chesterfield School, from whence he was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where, being intended for the practice of medicine, he took the degree of M. B. in 1755. In his thesis he defended the opinion that the motion of the heart and arteries is produced by the immediate *stimulus* of the blood. During his residence at Cambridge he was elected to one of Lord Exeter's scholarships, worth about 16*l.* *per annum*, which, from the scantiness of his father's circumstances at that time, was deemed a desirable acquisition.

After having completed his studies, he first practised as a physician at Nottingham; but, being unsuccessful, he removed to Lichfield, where, his talents being appreciated by Lady Gresley and the Rev. Mr. Seward, he soon became in great reputation and practice.

In 1758 he published in the Philosophical Transactions *An Attempt to Confute the Opinion of Henry Earle, concerning the Ascent of Vapour*; and *an Account of the Cure of a Periodical Hæmoptoe, by keeping the Patient awake*. This was followed by *Experiments on Animal Fluids in the Exhausted Receiver*. In 1782 the Botanical Society of Lichfield published Linnæus's System of Vegetables, which is generally considered as chiefly the production of Dr. Darwin. In 1789 appeared the part of the *Botanical Garden* containing *The Loves of the Plants*, which at once established his character as a poet and a botanist of very superior merit.

A deep attention to botany, and a thorough conviction of the advantages arising from system, induced Dr. Darwin

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to turn his mind towards the improvement of his own profession, and in 1794 he published the first volume of *Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life*, in which, leaving his former work in possession of the vegetable world, he proposes to 'reduce the facts belonging to animal life into classes, orders, genera, and species; and, by comparing them with each other, to unravel the theory of diseases.' In 1796 the second volume of this work made its appearance; and, as the former may be considered as strictly theoretical, the latter contains a practical application of the principles. This was the last work Dr. Darwin lived to publish. On the 10th of April, 1802, he was seized with a shivering fit, and died in the seventy-first year of his age. After his decease *The Temple of Nature*, another poem in support of his own physical principles, was presented to the world.

He was twice married; first, in 1757, to Miss Mary Howard, by whom he had five children; and again, in 1780, to the widow of Colonel Pole, of Radbourne Hall, near Derby, with whom he received a jointure of 600*l.* a year.

His eldest son, Charles, a very promising young man, died at Edinburgh, where he was studying medicine, in the twentieth year of his age. A posthumous medical work of his was edited and published by his father in 1780.



REV. JAMES HERVEY, A.M.

Painted by Williams — Engraved by R. Cooper

ed by J. Robins & Co London July 1823.

REV. JAMES HERVEY, A. M.

THIS popular writer, a minister of the Church of England, was born at Hardingstone, near Northampton, in 1713-14. He received his education in the Free Grammar School at Northampton, and in 1731 was sent to Lincoln College, where he resided about seven years, but without proceeding farther than his Bachelor's degree. Here he had for his tutors the Rev. Mr. Hutchins, and the celebrated founder of Methodism, John Wesley. It was the practice of Mr. Wesley to rise very early, and in this he was imitated by his amiable pupil, who was often at his studies when other members of the College were retiring to rest.

Besides the usual course of reading, preparatory to his intended profession, he learned astronomy from Dr. Keil, natural theology from Derham's *Physico and Astro-Theology*; and, for his improvement in style and composition, he paid particular attention to Mr. Spence's elegant and judicious *Essay on Pope's Translation of the Odyssey*. He also attempted Hebrew without a master, but for a time relinquished the pursuit, though he afterwards became an able critic in that ancient language.

In 1736 he was ordained by Dr. Potter, Bishop of Oxford, when he gave up an exhibition which he had from his college, of 20*l.* a year, thinking it unjust to retain what another student might stand in need of. After leaving Oxford he for a short time became Curate to his father, who was Rector of Weston-Favell and Collingtree, in Northamptonshire; he then went to London, and, after a short stay, accepted the Curacy of Dummer, in Hampshire, where he continued about a year, when he was invited to Stoke Abbey, in Devonshire, the seat of Paul Orchard, Esq. with whom he lived in great esteem and friendship. In 1740 the connexions he had formed in those parts induced

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him to accept the Curacy of Bideford, though the stipend was only 40*l.* a year, and, till 1743, he resided either here or at Stoke Abbey, during which period he planned his most popular work, *Meditations among the Tombs*. The *Reflections on a Flower Garden* were also principally written here.

From Bideford he removed to Weston-Favell, and officiated as Curate to his father till 1752, when, on the death of that gentleman, he succeeded to his two livings. But his health having become seriously impaired by his study and his duty, his constitution, originally weak, soon exhibited the usual symptoms of rapid decay, and on Christmas Day, 1758, he expired, in his forty-fifth year. Throughout the district over which he presided his death was deemed a public loss: he was the father, the instructor, the guide, and the friend, of all to whom kindness or instruction was necessary; his piety was constant, ardent, and sincere; it appeared in every action of his life, and is displayed in every page of his writings, which are very numerous. His *Meditations* and *Reflections*, of which he published a second volume, under the title of *Contemplations on the Night*, have gone through so many editions that it is impossible to estimate them; but the work on which he bestowed the greatest labour was *Theron and Aspasio, or a Series of Letters and Dialogues on the most important Subjects*, 1755. This book was attacked by Mr. Wesley, Mr. Sandman, and Mr. Bellamy; but Mr. Hervey did not enter into the controversy: he, however, left *A Series of Letters to the Rev. John Wesley, in Answer to his Remarks on Theron and Aspasio*, which, with other imperfect manuscripts, the zeal of his friends induced them to publish after his death.

He was interred in Weston-Favell Church, and some years afterwards his only surviving sister placed a stone over his grave.



THOMAS OTWAY.

Painted by W. Verelst. Engraved by J. Thomson.

Published by J. Robins & Co London, June 2. 1823.

THOMAS OTWAY.

THIS distinguished but unfortunate dramatic poet was the son of a clergyman, and was born at Trotting, in Sussex, in March, 1651. He received his education at Winchester School, and at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was entered a Commoner in 1669; but, leaving the University without any degree, he went to London, and applied himself to the stage for support. He both wrote and performed in plays, but, like Shakspeare, was a much finer poet than actor.

Having found a patron in Charles Fitz Charles, Earl of Plymouth, one of the natural sons of King Charles II. he was made a Cornet of Horse, in which post he attended the English troops into Flanders in 1677; but Anthony Wood tells us that he was ill adapted for a soldier, and he returned the next year in very indigent circumstances, from which period till his death he applied himself to his pen for a sustenance.

Few particulars have reached us respecting the short but unhappy career of this indigent child of Genius, who died at an early age, on the 14th of April, 1685, at the sign of the Bull, on Tower Hill, and was interred in a vault under the church of St. Clement Danes. The well-known anecdote relating to his death, that, in the rage of hunger, and almost naked, he asked for a shilling, and, on receiving a guinea, purchased a roll, with the first mouthful of which he was choked, rests on dubious evidence; but that indigence, sorrow, and despondency, brought him to the grave, has never been denied.

Langbaine observes that his genius in comedy lay a little too much to libertinism; but that in tragedy he made it his business for the most part to observe the decorum of the stage; that he was a man of excellent parts, and daily im-

OTWAY.

proved in his writing, though he sometimes fell into plagiarism, as well as others of his cotemporaries, and borrowed very freely from Shakspeare. Addison says that he has followed nature in the language of his tragedy, and therefore shines in the passionate parts more than any of our English poets. As there is something familiar and romantic in the fable of his tragedy, more than in those of any other poet, adds this incomparable critic, he has little pomp, but great force in his expressions; for which reason, though he has admirably succeeded in the tender and melting parts of his tragedies, he sometimes falls into too great a familiarity of phrase in those parts which, by Aristotle's rule, ought to have been raised and supported by the dignity of expression.

In 1675 he produced *Alcibiades*, a tragedy; in the following year *Don Carlos*; in 1677 *Blas and Berenice*; in 1680 *The History and Fall of C. Marius*; in 1684 *The Cheats of Scapin*, a farce, from Moliere; *Friendship in Fashion*, a comedy; and *The Soldier's Fortune*. The only pieces, however, which still keep possession of the stage, are *The Orphan* and *Venice Preserved*; the former produced in 1680, and the latter in 1682. These tragedies are perhaps never performed without deeply affecting the audience. Speaking of *Venice Preserved*, the passions are truly touched in it, says Dryden, though he appears to have had some personal dislike to Otway. Nature is there, he adds, which is the highest beauty.

His poems and translations, of which he wrote several, are but little esteemed. He had not much cultivated versification, and does not appear to have attached himself to study, his learning being inconsiderable: but his genius was great; and he rather excelled by inimitable strokes of nature than by the patient touches of art.





SIR PHILIP SYDNEY

Painted by Isaac Oliver—Engraved by R. Cooper

Published by J. Robins & Co. London, July 2, 1823.

SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

THIS illustrious character, the son of Sir Henry Sidney, by Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, was born at Penshurst, in Kent, on the 29th of November, 1554. While very young he was sent to Shrewsbury School, where he made such progress, that at the age of twelve he wrote two letters to his father, one in Latin and the other in French. He then became a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he remained till his seventeenth year, when he set out on his travels, and, being at Paris on the 24th of August, 1572, during the dreadful massacre of the Huguenots, he, with other Englishmen, fled for protection to the house of our Ambassador, Sir Francis Walsingham. In Germany he became acquainted with the celebrated Hubertus Languetus, whose letters to him, in Latin, were printed at Amsterdam in 1646.

Having made the tour of Europe, he returned to England in 1575, and in the following year was sent by Queen Elizabeth to condole the Emperor Rodolph, and other princes of Germany, on the death of Maximilian. In 1579, though neither magistrate nor counsellor, he ventured to oppose the Queen's intended marriage with the Duke of Anjou, in a letter which is preserved in the *Cabala*. About this time a quarrel with Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, which arose on some trifling occasion at a tennis-court, and the particulars of which were laid before the Queen, induced him to withdraw from court in the summer of 1580; and it was during this retirement that he is supposed to have written his celebrated romance, entitled *Arcadia*, which went through numerous editions.

In 1582 he was knighted by her Majesty, and in 1585 he designed an expedition with Sir Francis Drake into America; but was restrained by the Queen, who, being unwilling to risk a person of his worth in so remote and

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hazardous an employment, appointed him Governor of Flushing, and made him General of Horse. In July, 1586, he surprised Axil, and he preserved the lives and honour of the English army at the enterprise of Gravelin: his fame, in short, was such, that Sir Robert Naunton tells us ' he was in election for the kingdom of Poland, and that the Queen refused to further his preferment; not out of emulation, but out of fear to lose the jewel of his time.' But the glory of our English Marcellus, though bright, was transient; for, on the 22d of September, 1586, he was mortally wounded at the battle of Zutphen, and carried to Arnheim, where he died on the 16th of October. His body was brought to England, and buried with great funeral pomp in St. Paul's Cathedral.

No man ever had higher honours paid to him, or greater encomiums lavished on him, than Sir Philip Sidney. The University of Oxford published verses to his memory in 1587; many members of Cambridge, as well as others, wrote poems on his death; and James, then King of Scotland, afterwards of England, honoured him with an epitaph of his own composition. The poets of his time, especially Spencer, revered him, not only as a friend and patron, but as a master. Besides his *Arcadia*, he wrote several other works, both in prose and verse; particularly an *Apology for Poetry*, which is considered a masterpiece upon that subject.

The merits of Sir Philip Sidney have been thought overrated; but surely he who, as a statesman, a soldier, and a scholar, was revered by the bravest and the most learned men in Europe, who possessed genius and learning, wisdom and valour, and who died at the early age of thirty-two, nobly fighting his country's battles, deserves not at this distance of time to lose any portion of that fame which stood unshaken for two centuries.

Sir Philip married the daughter and sole heiress of Sir Francis Walsingham, by whom he had one daughter.



WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, D.D.
BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

Painted by Ben. Truax—Engraved by E. Freeman.

Issued by J. Robins & Co. London. Aug^r. 1823.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, D. D.

BISHOP OF ST. ASAPH.

THIS learned divine was born at Barrow, in Leicestershire, in the year 1636, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he applied with great assiduity to the study of the Oriental languages, and made such proficiency in this part of learning, that at eighteen years of age he wrote a treatise, entitled *De Linguarum Orientalium, præsertim Hebraicæ, Chaldaicæ, Syriacæ, Arabicæ, et Samaritanicæ, præstantiâ usu*. He was ordained deacon by Robert, Bishop of Lincoln, on the 3d of January, 1661, and priest on the 31st of the same month; and, about the same time, was presented to the vicarage of Ycaling, in Middlesex, which he resigned about a year after, on his being chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London.

He applied himself to the discharge of his ministry with the utmost zeal and assiduity; his discourses from the pulpit were highly instructive; and his labours were crowned with such success, that he was styled 'the great reviver and restorer of primitive piety.' Bishop Hinchman, his diocesan, having conceived a great esteem for him, collated him to the prebend of Chiswick, in the Cathedral of St. Paul's, on the 22d of December, 1674; and his successor, Dr. Compton, conferred upon him the archdeaconry of Colchester, on the 3d of November, 1681. He was installed prebendary of Canterbury on the 5th of November, 1684, and, about the same time, was appointed chaplain to King William and Queen Mary. In 1691 he refused the see of Bath and Wells, vacant by the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, who objected to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary; but he afterwards accepted of that of St. Asaph, and was consecrated on the 16th of July, 1704.

BEVERIDGE.

On his advancement to the Episcopal Chair he wrote a pathetic letter to the clergy of his diocese, recommending 'the duty of catechizing and instructing the people committed to their charge in the principles of the Christian religion, to the end they might know what they were to believe and do, in order to salvation;' and, to enable them to do this the more effectually, he sent them a little work, entitled *The Church Catechism Explained, for the Use of the Diocese of St. Asaph*.

This good prelate did not long enjoy his episcopal dignity, for he died on the 3th of March, 1707, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He left the greatest part of his estate to the Societies for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and he was also a benefactor to the curacy of Mount Sorrel and vicarage of Barrow, where he was born.

In addition to several learned works published during Bishop Beveridge's life, some important productions were given to the world after his death, particularly his *Private Thoughts upon a Christian Life; or, Necessary Directions for its Beginning and Progress upon Earth, in order to its final Perfection in the Beatic Vision*. This was a very popular book; as were also his *Thesaurus Theologicus*, in 4 vols. 8vo.; *One Hundred and Fifty Sermons and Discourses on several Subjects*, in 12 vols.; *The great Necessity and Advantage of Public Prayer and frequent Communion*; and *Private Thoughts upon Religion*. He also wrote *An Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles*; and *A Defence of the Book of Psalms, collected into English Metre by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others*, in which he gives the old version the preference to the new.



JOSEPH NOLLEKENS, R.A.

Painted by Sir W. Boreham, R.A. Engraved by J. Cooper

Published by J. Robins & Co. London, Jan. 1834.



JOSEPH NOLLEKENS, R. A.

THIS celebrated sculptor was born in London, in the year 1737. His mother was a native of France; and his father, an artist of more ingenuity than original talent, was a Dutchman. Young Nollekens was placed under Scheemakers, who, although a very indifferent sculptor, was yet one of the best which England then possessed; and here he became acquainted with the more laborious and mechanical parts of his profession. The drudgery which our youth thus necessarily underwent, and the slender hopes which at that time presented themselves to light up the future, seem to have driven him into the indulgence of a strong constitutional tendency to pleasure; and his gratifications were as coarse and boisterous as his prospects appeared unpromising. To administer, however, to this morbid excitement, somewhat ampler funds were requisite than our student could command; and the inconveniences hence resulting seem to have had the effect of producing a mental reaction, which led him back to habits of industry. Although as much inclined to enjoyment as ever, Nollekens perceived himself *compelled* to labour; and having had the good fortune, about the expiration of his engagement with Mr. Scheemakers, to obtain two premiums from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, (one for a drawing, the other for a clay model on the subject of *Jephtha's Vow*,) he deemed himself sufficiently furnished with money to undertake an expedition to Rome, for which city he set out in the year 1760.

In Italy, the illustrious nursery of Art, the improvement of Nollekens soon became perceptible. Cavacetti, a man at that period of considerable note, befriended him, not only by his instruction and advice, but by an introduction to the artists and literati of Rome; and Nollekens justified this kindness by obtaining a gold medal from the Roman Academy—an honour then first accorded to an Englishman.

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Our sculptor, with his characteristic acuteness, soon perceived that the ignorance and vanity of the greater part of his countrymen who repaired to Italy might be turned to account; and he consequently became a dealer both in antiques and in the modern productions of Roman art. His assistance was eagerly sought, as well by the needy Italian artist as by the wealthy English Noble; and, while his several clients felt satisfied with his manner of dealing, he was rapidly improving his own fortune, and did not neglect the prosecution of his professional studies.

The extensive and respectable connexions formed by Nollekens upon the Continent, where some of his most valuable busts were executed, proved highly serviceable to him, not only there, but upon his return to this country. The very fine bust of Garrick, and that of Sterne, (the only one known of that author,) both in the collection of Lord Yarborough, are good specimens of his ability at this period.

Upon his return to England Mr. Nollekens found himself a rich man; and his reputation in art was established by various works, which, if not of the highest class of excellence, were superior to the productions of any other British artist of that day. His busts, indeed, cannot be surpassed for *correctness*, and we are indebted to his chisel for the perpetuation of the features of many men of whom England may justly be proud.

Now that the means of indulgence were within his reach, his maturer reason seems to have restrained our sculptor, although early tastes were not entirely eradicated, from using them frequently. He married one of the daughters of Mr. Justice Welch, by whom he had no children, and who died in 1817. This lady had the reputation of being a blue-stocking, and was a sort of toast among the literary lions of Dr. Johnson's time: her personal beauty, however, was a matter which it might be more discreet to avoid enlarging upon. Mr. Nollekens himself expired, at the advanced age of eighty-six, on the 23d of April, 1823.





GEORGE BUCHANAN.

Painted by F. Pourbas. — Engraved by H. Meyer

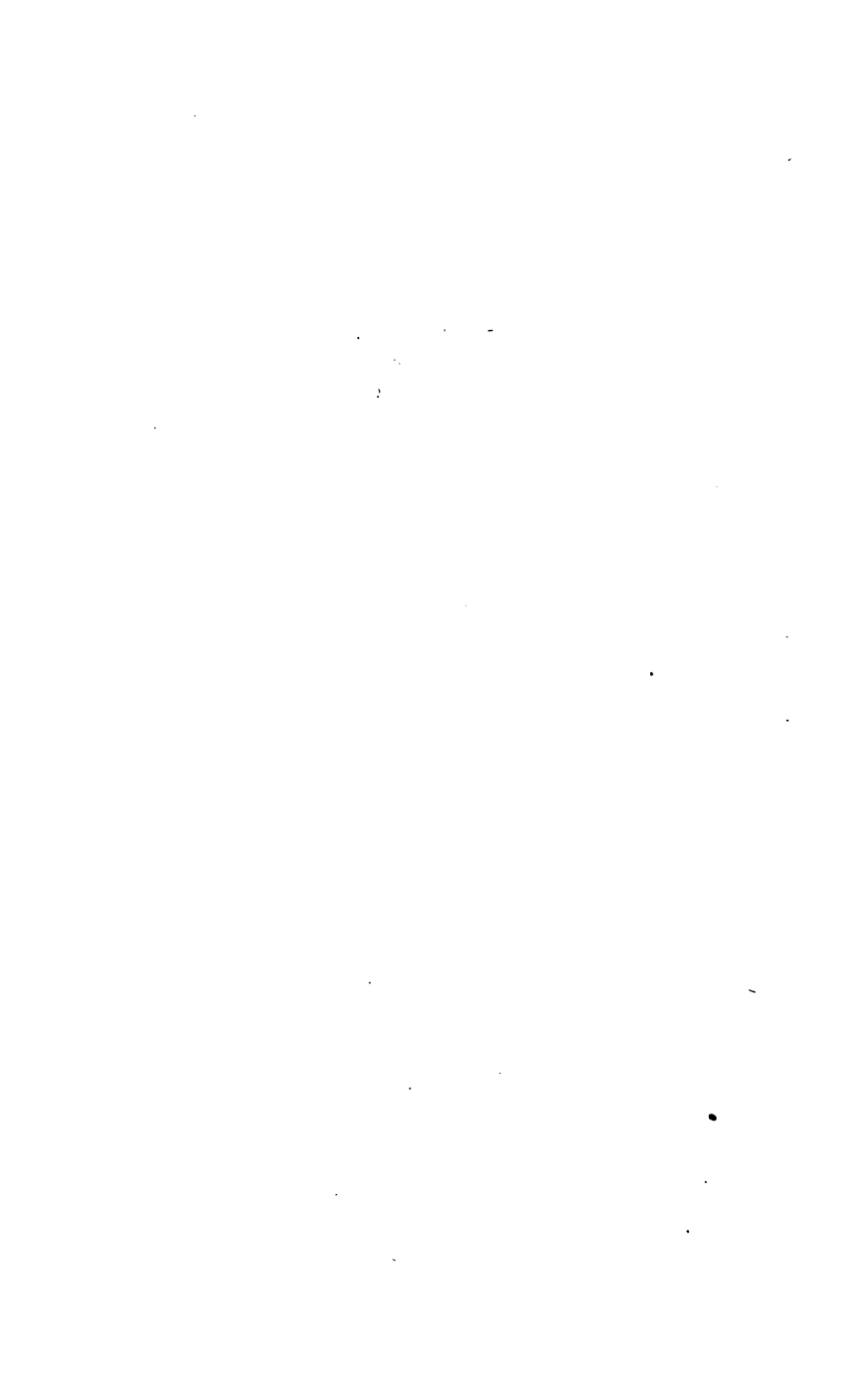
Published by J. Robins & Co London, Jan. 1. 1824.

GEORGE BUCHANAN,

THE celebrated Scottish historian, poet, and reformer, was born at Killairn, Lenoxshire, Feb. 1506. An uncle, observing the marks of genius exhibited by young Buchanan at school, sent him to Paris in 1520 for his education. Here he applied himself closely to study, but was from various causes obliged to return home, and in 1523 made a campaign with the French auxiliaries in Scotland. Preferring, however, his books to the sword, he went early in the following spring to St. Andrew's, attending the lectures of John Major, with whom he soon after went again to Paris. He there became known to the Earl of Cassilis, in whose society he returned, after an absence of upwards of ten years, to Scotland, where he was appointed preceptor to a natural son of James V. About this period Buchanan translated *Linacre's Rudiments of Grammar* out of English into Latin, and produced a satire, entitled *Somnium*, against the Franciscan Friars, who were highly exasperated in consequence; and our author having, at the instance of James, still further inflamed this feeling, the King was mean enough to abandon him to their resentment, and in 1539 he was imprisoned, but contrived to escape. He fled into England, and thence into France, where, upon the invitation of Govea, a learned Portuguese, he established himself at Bourdeaux, in the college of which city he taught three years. During this time Buchanan composed two tragedies—*Baptistes sive Columnia*, and *Jephthes sive Votum*; he also translated the *Medea* and *Alcestis* of Euripides. In 1543 our author quitted Bourdeaux, and seems to have had some share in the education of the illustrious essayist, Montaigne. In 1544 he went to Paris, where he taught the second class of the College of Bourbon; and in 1547 accompanied into Portugal his friend Govea, during whose life all went well with Buchanan. Upon his decease our poet was accused of heresy, and

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thrown into the Inquisition, but afterwards removed to a monastery. During this confinement he began to translate *The Psalms of David*, a version characterized, according to Mackenzie, by 'such inimitable sweetness and elegance, that it will be admired as long as the world endures.' Having obtained his liberty in 1551, he passed several years in England, France, and Italy; in which interval he composed *An Ode on the Taking of Calais by the Duke of Guise*; *An Epithalamium on the Marriage of Mary with the Dauphin of France*; and part of his poem on *The Sphere*. He once more returned to Scotland in 1561, where he professed himself a Protestant, and engaged in the contests which ensued. In 1563 the Parliament appointed him to inspect the revenues of the Universities, and report a model of instruction. In 1564 the Queen gave him a pension, which, however, did not prevent his afterwards reprobating that unhappy Princess's conduct respecting the murder of her husband. About 1566 he was made Principal of St. Leonard's College, and employed his leisure hours in forming a collection of his works. In 1567 he was nominated Moderator to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and attached himself strongly to the Regent, Earl Murray, who had been his pupil, and for whom he entertained a great regard. He attended that nobleman to the conferences at York and Hampton Court, being assistant to the Commissioners sent against Queen Mary. He had been previously named tutor to the young King, James VI. In 1571 our author published his *Detectio Mariæ Reginae*, expressly charging Mary with having been concerned in the assassination of Daruley; and in 1579 his famous treatise *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, dedicated to King James. In 1582 appeared, at Edinburgh, his *History of Scotland*, in twenty books, on which he had chiefly employed the latter part of his life; and on the 5th of December of the same year this truly illustrious writer expired, aged seventy-six.





SIR RICHARD STEELE.

Painted, by Sir G. Kneller—Engraved by R. Cooper.

Published by J. Robins. & C^o London. Aug 21823.

SIR RICHARD STEELE.

THOUGH Steele was born in Dublin, his parents were both natives of England. The exact year of his birth is not ascertained ; his father, however, was at the time private secretary to James, the first Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Richard came to London while very young, and was educated at the Charter House, where he had Addison for a school-fellow, and with whom he formed that intimacy which subsisted through their lives.

In 1695 he wrote *The Procession, a Poem on the Funeral of Queen Mary*; but he first became an author, as he himself informs us, when an Ensign in the Guards—a way of life exposed to much irregularity ; and being thoroughly convinced of many things, of which he often repented, but more often repeated, he wrote for his own use a little book, entitled *The Christian Hero*. This work failing as a secret admonisher, he, in 1701, published it with his name, in the hope that a standing testimony of his knowing what was right would make him ashamed of acting otherwise. His acquaintance, however, among whom he had been thought no undelightful companion, did not encourage him, and in 1702 he produced the comedy of *The Funeral, or Grief A-la-Mode*. He next appears as a Gazette writer, where, he says, “ he worked faithfully, according to order.”

In 1703 his comedy of *The Tender Husband, or the Accomplished Fools*, was performed ; as was also *The Lying Lovers, or the Ladies' Friendship*, in the following year. In 1709 he commenced that celebrated paper, *The Tatler*, soon after which he was made a Commissioner of Stamps. He next began, in conjunction with Addison, that incomparable work, *The Spectator*, which was followed, in 1713, by *The Guardian*.

About this time Mr. Steele also wrote several political

STEELE.

pieces against the measures of the last ministry of Queen Anne, to oppose which he procured a seat in Parliament for the borough of Stockbridge in June, 1713, and resigned his situation in the Stamp Office. In the following year, however, he was accused of libellous writing, and expelled the House. He now published *An Apology for Himself and his Writings*; and, in 1714, a description of some monstrous and gross Popish rites, entitled *The Romish Ecclesiastical History of late Years*, designed to prejudice the cause of the Pretender. He also in this year published two papers, *The Lover* and *The Reader*.

Soon after the accession of George I. Mr. Steele was appointed Surveyor of the Royal Stables at Hampton Court, Governor of the Royal Company of Comedians, and a Magistrate for the County of Middlesex; and in 1715 he received the honour of knighthood. He was also returned to Parliament for Boroughbridge, and was appointed one of the Commissioners of the forfeited Estates in Scotland.

The writings he was now perpetually publishing are too numerous to be mentioned; and it was probably through some offence in them that he lost, in 1720, his dramatic patent, on which he published *A State of the Case*. In 1718 *An Account of his Fish-pool* came out, he having obtained a patent for bringing fish to market alive; for Steele was a projector, which was one of the many causes that kept him always poor. In 1722 his comedy of *The Conscious Lovers* was acted with prodigious success, and dedicated to the King, who made him a present of 500*l*.

Some years before his death he grew paralytic, and retired to his seat at Llangunnor, near Caermarthen, in Wales, where he died on the 1st of September, 1729, and was privately interred, according to his own desire. He was twice married, and, by his second wife, had one son and two daughters. As a writer he was worthy of being *the colleague of Addison*.



JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU

Printed by Ramsey — Engraved by R. Cooper.

Published by J. Robins & Co London, May 1. 1823.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU.

THIS great but singular character was born at Geneva, on the 28th of June, 1712. His father was an ingenious watchmaker, and our author's birth cost his mother's life.

From a work which he left behind him, *Les Confessions de J. J. Rousseau*, his character is revealed in all its hues. His first studies were some romances, which, he informs us, gave him an early knowledge of the passions, and wild and romantic notions of human life. Plutarch next became his favourite; and to the lives of Agesilaus, Brutus, and Aristides, and the conversations they occasioned with his father, he imputes that free and republican spirit, that firm and intractable character, which ever after was his torment. In his sixteenth year he ran away from his apprenticeship, and at Consignon, in Savoy, the rector, M. de Pontverre, instead of sending him back to his family, endeavoured to convert him, and recommended him to Mad. de Warens, who had been lately converted at Annacy, and had quitted her husband, her family, her country, and her religion, for a pension from the King of Sardinia. By this lady, who was then twenty-eight, and whom he describes as highly agreeable, engaging, and accomplished, he was sent to a seminary for the instruction of catechumens, in Turin, where he made his abjuration, and was dismissed, with scarcely twenty livres in his pocket.

At Turin he became a livery servant—at Chamberi a music-master. He travelled with a Greek bishop, almsgathering; he was sent to Paris by the French ambassador; he copied music for an Antonian. At length, after numberless adventures and amours, Madame de Warens, whom he had hitherto called his *mamma*, became his mistress.

In 1736 his health seriously declined, as well from his disorderly passions as from the fury with which he studied chess. On his recovery he divided his time between gar-

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dening, taming pigeons, bee-hives, and books of science. The extravagance of Madame de Warens ending in her ruin, Rousseau sold his books, and set out for Paris, to communicate an improvement in musical notes to the Academy. After living two years in obscurity and indigence, he became Secretary to the French Ambassador at Venice.

In 1750 he first appeared in the republic of letters, when he carried away the prize of the Academy of Dijon. At Geneva he produced his *Essay on the Origin of Society*, and reassumed the Protestant religion. His first musical attempt he acknowledges to have been detestable; but he enchanted France by his *Devin du Village*, produced in 1752. His *Dictionary of Music*, however, did not much increase his fame. He published *A Letter on* (or rather, as was usual with this eccentric writer, against) *French Music*, and a considerable controversy in French literature was raised by his *Letter on Theatrical Exhibitions*.

In 1761 he produced his *New Eloise*, which, for the brilliancy of its style and the seduction of its sentiments, was greatly admired. This was followed by his *Emilius*, which made still more noise, and even excited a spirit of persecution. Compelled to fly from France, he took refuge first in his own country, then in Switzerland. Stoned at Neufchatel, rejected at Geneva and Berne, he sought, in 1766, an asylum in England, under the protection of David Hume, who obtained him the promise of a pension. He, however, felt hurt by the mode in which he was to be provided for, and quitted this country, grossly abusing his protector. In 1770 he returned to Paris, promised to write nothing more on religion and government, and devoted himself to Music and Botany.

In 1778 this strange mixture of sublimity and littleness, of penetration and simplicity, resolved to seclude himself from society, and retired to Ermenonville, the beautiful estate of the Marquis de Girardin, where, after a short residence, he died, at the age of sixty-six.





EDWARD GIBBON.

Painted by Sir J. Reynolds — Engraved by A. Cooke

Published by J. Nichols & Co. London. Feb. 1844

EDWARD GIBBON.

THIS distinguished historian was born at Putney, in 1737, and in his ninth year was sent to school at Kingston. After several changes of situation, in which he was chiefly the object of medical care, his constitution in childhood being very infirm, he was placed, in his fifteenth year, at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he remained fourteen months. At the age of sixteen he solemnly abjured the Protestant religion at the foot of a Popish priest. In order to reclaim him, he was sent by his offended father to reside among the Calvinists at Lausanne, where his faith in the Romish articles gradually gave way to the efforts of his tutor; and on Christmas Day, 1754, he received the sacrament in the Protestant church.

His residence at Lausanne was of high importance to his progress in knowledge; and, while an unknown youth, he opened a correspondence with foreign professors on learned topics. In 1758 he returned to London, and in 1761 produced his *Essai sur l'Etude de la Littérature*. About this time he became a Captain in the Hampshire militia.

Shortly after the peace of 1762 Mr. Gibbon proceeded to Paris, Lausanne, and Italy. His sensations on entering Rome he describes in glowing language, and informs us that it was on the 15th of October, 1764, as he sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of that city first started into his mind. In 1767 he assisted in compiling a critical work, entitled *Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne*; and in 1770, having hitherto shown a singular preference of the French language, he tried his powers in his native tongue, by a *Dissertation on the Sixth Book of the Æneid*. In this year his father died, leaving him an estate much involved. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Liskeard; and in the memorable contest with America he

GIBBON.

supported with his silent vote the claims of the mother country.

In 1776 the first volume, quarto, of his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, appeared; and its success was most flattering, three editions being rapidly disposed of. The second and third volumes were published in 1781, and the three remaining ones in 1788. The applause which was liberally bestowed on the author received, however, a severe check, by the storm which his two chapters concerning the growth and progress of Christianity raised against him; and his *Vindication*, written in reply to Mr. Davis, one of his assailants, was greatly admired as a model of keen and polished retort: there is, however, little doubt that he was a real enemy to Revelation, under the mask of a believer, an open declaration of opinion being prevented by the penal laws.

After the publication of his first volume, he wrote, at the request of Ministers, an *Answer to the French Manifesto on the Declaration of Hostilities*, and was rewarded with the appointment of a Lord of Trade; but on the dissolution of Lord North's ministry the board was abolished, and the consequent diminution of his income induced him, in 1783, to retire to his favorite Lausanne. When the storms of the French revolution, which he viewed with alarm and detestation, menaced the quiet regions of Switzerland, his attachment to Lausanne became loosened, and in 1793 he returned to England, with the immediate object of consoling his most intimate friend, Lord Sheffield, under a heavy domestic loss.

On the 16th of January, 1794, Mr. Gibbon fell a victim to a disorder which had been coming on for more than thirty years, and after his death two quarto volumes of his Miscellaneous Works were published by Lord Sheffield, of which the most valuable part is the *Memoirs of his Life and Writings, composed by himself*.





C. M. WIELAND.

Drawn by G. von Hugelgen — Engraved by R. Cooper

Published by J. Robins & Co London. Feb. 1. 1824.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN WIELAND.

THIS eminent poet and philosopher was born at Biberach, in Suabia, Sept. 5, 1733. His father, a worthy and learned clergyman, educated him with great care. In his seventh year young Wieland read with ease the *Lives of C. Nepos*; and, in his thirteenth, appeared to understand Virgil and Horace even better than the teachers of the classical school in his native town, to which he was at that age sent, and where he studied Greek and Hebrew. From his twelfth year Christopher evinced a predilection for poetry, eagerly reading every work of that nature he could obtain; and himself not only producing a quantity of Latin and German verses, but forming the plan of an Epic, to be founded on the destruction of Jerusalem. In his fourteenth year he was transferred to the school of Klosterbergen, then very celebrated; and in 1750 returned to his native town with acquirements far beyond his years, and with great strength of mind and character enshrined in a weakly frame. About this time he formed an attachment to an accomplished lady, to whom he dedicated his first publication—a poem *On the Nature of Things*.

In the autumn of 1750 Wieland went to the University of Tübingen, to study law; and the bias of his mind at this epoch is shown in his *Ten Moral Letters*, which are distinguished by a tone of mingled irony and humour. In 1752 our author removed to Switzerland, and became the literary associate of a man of the name of Bodmer, under whose roof he composed many works, among which may be enumerated *Letters from the Dead*, *The Trial of Abraham*, *Platonic Observations on Men*, and *Timoclea*. He farther translated *Lady Jane Grey* from the English; and produced *Araspes and Panthea*, the first German romance ever written in a dramatic form. In 1754 Wieland left

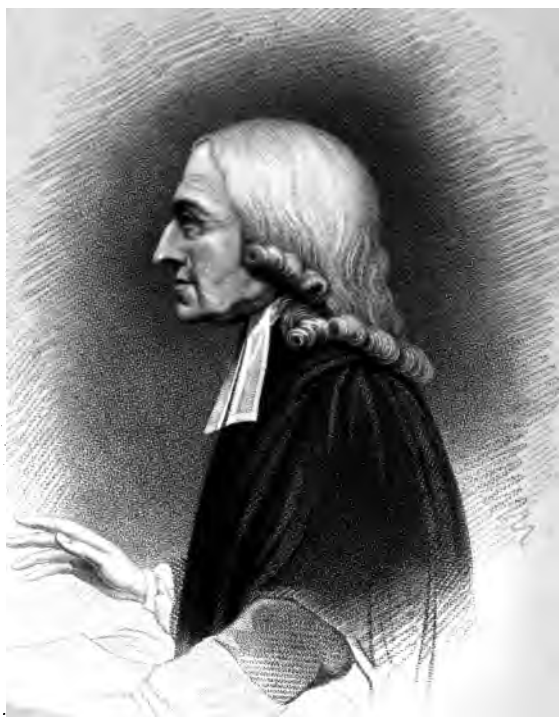
WIELAND.

the house of Bodmer, and passed several years in the profession of a private tutor at Zurich and Berne. He was recalled to Biberach, however, in 1760, having been (against his will, as it should seem) appointed one of the town magistrates. Here he had the mortification to find the object of his early attachment married to M. La Roche; and, to relieve his feelings, he engaged in a translation of Shakspeare. Soon after he became an inmate of the residence of Count Stadion; and at this period produced *Nadine*, written, as he himself says, in the manner of Prior; and *The Triumph of Nature over Superstition*—a title indicative of the peculiar view taken by the author of men and things.

In 1765 Wieland married the daughter of a merchant of Augsburg—apparently a very happy union; and in the course of the two following years *Agathon* appeared, in which character the author is said to have depicted himself. In 1769 he was appointed First Professor of Philosophy at Erfurt, with a salary of 600 dollars. In 1771 appeared the *New Amadis*, a work distinguished for humour and gaiety; and also *Kombabus*, a poem.

Wieland subsequently removed to Weimar, having obtained the appointment of tutor to the two sons of the Duchess Regent, with the title of Aulic Counsellor. Here he edited the *German Mercury*, and put forth, besides, a variety of works, the profits of which at length enabled him to purchase the estate of Osmanstadt, which, however, he afterwards resold, and returned to Weimar, where he died in the year 1813.

In addition to those already mentioned, the following are among the author's most celebrated works: *Musarion*; *Love Blamed*; *Remains of Diogenes of Sinope*; *Secret History of the Mind and Heart*; *Golden Mirror*; *Choice of Hercules*; *Peregrinus Proteus*; and *Oberon*, a poem which alone would justify his pretensions to fame.



REV. JOHN WESLEY.

Drawn by T. Siltledge — Engraved by R. Page.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London. May 1. 1823.

REV. JOHN WESLEY.

THIS very extraordinary man, whose single exertions contributed so vastly to form, extend, and consolidate, one of the most powerful and numerous religious sects ever known in this or perhaps any other European country, was the second son of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, an English divine of no common note, and was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire, June 17, 1703. After receiving the first rudiments of instruction from his mother, he was, in 1714, placed at the Charter-House, and in his seventeenth year elected to Christ-Church, where he pursued his studies to great advantage. His temper appears to have been naturally gay, and he amused himself occasionally with writing verses. When, however, the purpose of entering into orders was conceived by him, he became sensibly impressed with the importance of the office, and applied himself to the study of divinity. In 1725 he received Deacon's orders; in the course of the following year was elected Fellow of Lincoln College, Greek Lecturer, and Moderator of the Classes; and in 1727 he proceeded M. A. About this period Wesley began to separate himself from society, that he might, without interruption, pursue the religious inquiries pressing upon his mind. He also laid down a plan of study, appropriating each day to a different pursuit, which collectively comprised almost every branch of moral and classical knowledge. His residence continued at Oxford, with few intermissions, until 1735; a year or two previous to which the first Methodist society was originated, consisting of himself and his brother Charles, with one or two others; who formed a small party, chiefly to assist each other in their studies, and to consult on the best method of employing their time to advantage. A fresh scene of action was now proposed to the subject of

WESLEY.

this memoir, the trustees of the new colony of Georgia having proposed to him and some of his friends to go thither in the character of missionaries. From this expedition, however, John Wesley shortly returned; and having met, during his voyage, with a company of Moravians, he imbibed several of their peculiar doctrines—such, for instance, as instantaneous conversion and assurance of pardon for sin. He indeed went to Germany, and visited the settlements of these people; but returned to London in 1738, and began to preach fervently the doctrines he had acquired. He now joined the celebrated Mr. Whitfield, who had begun his career of field-preaching at Bristol, and was about to embark for Georgia; and from this era may be dated the commencement of that unexampled progress which included in its course all ranks of society, and arrested the attention of the whole empire. The first regular community of Methodists was formed May, 1739, in the neighbourhood of Bristol; and here was laid the foundation of that unlimited power which Wesley subsequently exercised over the whole sect. Whitfield and himself had run their course together in amity, until, upon the former's return from America in 1741, a breach took place between them, Whitfield being a Calvinist, and Wesley an Arminian. In order to form the multiplied societies of which the Methodists consist, Mr. Wesley's labours are without precedent. During the fifty years composing his itinerant life, he is calculated to have travelled, upon an average, 4,500 miles a year, and to have preached altogether 40,560 sermons. His writings also were numerous on various subjects connected with divinity, and were printed together, in 1774, in 32 vols. 8vo. He expired at his house, near the Chapel, in the City Road, March 2, 1791, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.





WILLIAM HARVEY.

Painted by Remmel. - Engraved by J. Thomson.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London, July 2 1823.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D.

THIS eminent and very learned physician, whose memory is immortalized by his discovery of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkstone, in Kent, the 2d of April, 1573. At ten years of age he was sent to a grammar-school at Canterbury, and at fourteen removed to Caius College, Cambridge. Having at nineteen travelled through France and Germany, he proceeded to Italy, and studied physic under Ravius, Minadous, and Fabricius, at Padua, in which University he was admitted to the degree of Doctor of Physic and Surgery in 1602, and, returning to England shortly after, he also took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge.

He then went to London to practise, and married the daughter of Lancelot Brown, M. D. Being afterwards admitted into the College of Physicians in that city, he was appointed Lecturer of Anatomy and Surgery in 1615, and the year after began a course of lectures, in which he first opened his discovery relating to the circulation of the blood, and which, after a variety of experiments, he communicated to the world in 1628, under the title of *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis*. This work he dedicated to Charles I., to whom and James I. he was physician.

A discovery of such vast importance gave rise to much controversy, but a few years only elapsed before it became clear that it could not be contested; and, as soon as this point was established, several foreigners, unwilling that Harvey and England should have all the glory, put in for the prize themselves. Vander Linden, of Leyden, even exerted himself to prove that Hippocrates knew it, and that Dr. Harvey only revived it. These, however, have been unanswerably confuted; and it is remarkable that, of

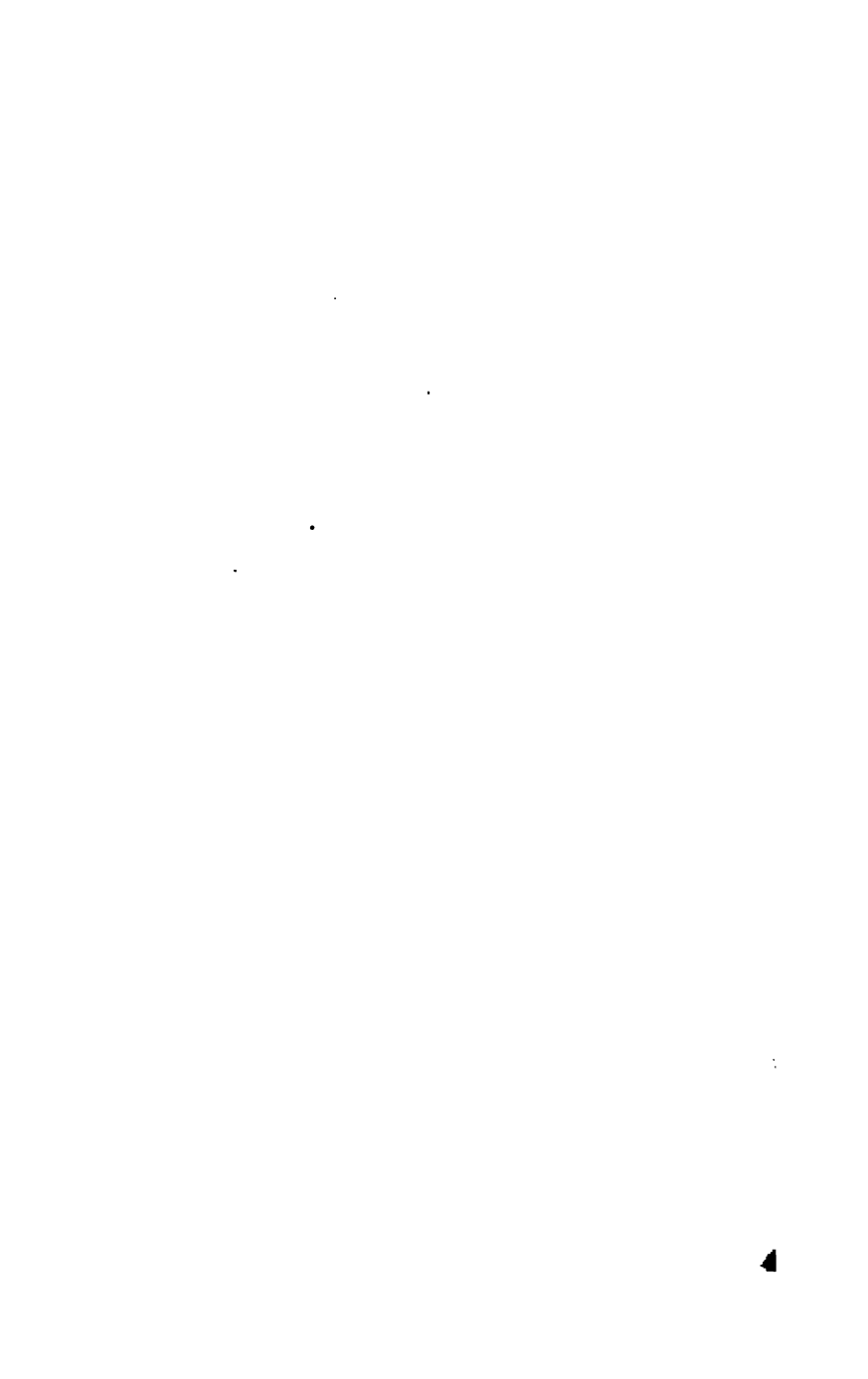
HARVEY.

all which has been written on the subject, Dr. Harvey's own book is the shortest, the plainest, and the most convincing of any.

Adhering to the royal cause on the breaking out of the civil wars, Dr. Harvey attended Charles I. at the battle of Edge Hill, and thence to Oxford, where he was incorporated Doctor of Physic in 1642. In 1645 he was elected Warden of Merton College; but the year following, when the garrison of Oxford surrendered to the Parliament, he retired to London. The destruction of his papers during the civil wars is much to be regretted. Although he had leave, and even an express order, from the Parliament to attend the King on his leaving Whitehall, his house in London was plundered during his absence, and a great number of anatomical observations fell under the savage hands of the rude invader.

In 1651 he published a very curious work in animal physiology, entitled *Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium, &c.* In 1654 he was elected President of the College of Physicians in his absence; but his age and weakness were so great that he requested them to substitute Dr. Prujean. Having no children, he presented the deeds of his paternal estate to the College, in July, 1656, being then present at the first feast, instituted by himself, to be continued annually, together with a commemoration speech in Latin, to be spoken on the 18th of October, in honour of the benefactors to the College. He had three years before built them a library and a museum, and appointed a handsome stipend for the keeper.

Having lived to a very advanced age, during which all opposition to his discovery was totally silenced, and his doctrine universally established, this great physician and excellent man died on the 3d of June, 1657, in his eightieth year, and was interred at Hempsted, in Hertfordshire, where a monument is erected to his memory.





SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Painted by Sir G. Kneller—Engraved by W. Hollar.

Published by J. Robins & Co. London. Feb. 1. 1824.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

THIS wonderful genius, one of the greatest philosophers and mathematicians that the world ever produced, was born at Woolstrobe, in Lincolnshire, on Christmas Day, 1642. He lost his father in his infancy, and at twelve years of age was sent to the free school at Grantham. Though he had not been intended for a scholar, his mother, perceiving his attachment to study, very laudably placed him, in 1660, at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he applied himself to mathematics with prodigious success. He understood Euclid almost before he read him; and advanced at once to the geometry of Descartes, Kepler's Optics, &c. After various experiments he produced, at an early age, his *New Theory of Light and Colours*. In 1664 he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1668 that of Master. In November, 1669, Dr. Barrow resigned to him the Mathematical Chair at Cambridge; and, as his thoughts had been for some time chiefly employed upon optics, he made his discoveries in that science the subject of his lectures till, in 1672, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and, having brought his theory of light and colours to great perfection, published it in their Transactions. The novelty of this system subverting the settled opinions of the world, he was attacked by a host of disputants, whose fallacious deductions long harassed him; and he not only lost that tranquillity of life which his native modesty preferred to the glory of philosophy, but was greatly deterred from communicating his farther discoveries.

In 1672 he published an edition of Varenus's *Geographia Generalis*, with additions and illustrations; and in 1687 he produced his grand work, entitled *Philosophiæ Naturalis principia Mathematica*. The same year the privileges of the University of Cambridge being attacked

NEWTON.

by King James II. he was nominated one of the Delegates to the High Commission Court, and in the following year was chosen one of the Members of the University for the Convention Parliament. In 1696 he was appointed Warden of the Mint, and three years after was made Master of the Mint, a place of very considerable profit, which he held till his death. In 1697 he was elected a Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, and in 1701 was again returned to Parliament for the University of Cambridge. In 1703 he was chosen President of the Royal Society; and in the following year he published his *Optics*, which had engaged his attention for upwards of thirty years.

In 1705 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him by Queen Anne; and in the following reign the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen of George II. frequently declared in public that she thought herself happy in living at a time which enabled her to converse with so great a man.

He enjoyed a settled and equal state of health till the age of eighty, when he was seized with an attack of the stone, which he bore with great patience during the remaining five years of his life, his death taking place on the 20th of March, 1726-7, in his eighty-fifth year. After laying in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, this great philosopher was buried in Westminster Abbey, six Peers holding up the pall. He was never married, being so immersed in profound study during the prime of his age, that he probably had not leisure to think of it.





